

proposition the operators withdrew with the statement that they were ready to proceed with negotiations under the President's proposal at any time they were called by the Secretary of Labor or the full wage scale committee of the miners. They then filed out.

Upon leaving the hall T. T. Brewster, head of the operators' representatives, said:

"Negotiations have been concluded. We accepted the President's proposition in toto. The miners would not accept. We expect no further meeting, but are ready at any time."

John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, said:

"The President's proposition, as we understood it, reaffirmed the statement of Secretary Wilson that we agree to enter a joint conference without reservation, having in mind the best interests of our people. The miners formally accepted that proposition. The operators' interpretation held that it involved arbitration. We accepted the suggestion to go into conference immediately for negotiation. The operators bolted the meeting without consulting Secretary Wilson. They took French leave."

"We have made every honest effort to avert the industrial catastrophe that will be imposed upon the people by the coal strike. We reiterate the responsibility for this action is not ours. We disclaim responsibility and are perfectly willing to negotiate."

"The strike order stands. The strike will occur November 1."

Secretary Wilson's Statement.

After the conference had ended Secretary Wilson, who had striven for days to avert the strike, made this statement:

"The operators agreed to accept the proposal of the President in its entirety and to proceed to negotiation, and in event of failure to submit to arbitration, the mines to be continued in operation pending the adjustment made."

"The miners interpreted the letter of the President to mean two separate propositions. The men were willing to accept the first, that is to proceed to negotiate."

"The operators said that having expressed their willingness to accept the President's proposition in its entirety they held themselves ready to proceed with negotiations and arbitration whenever called upon by the Secretary of Labor or by the miners' scale committee, and with that statement they withdrew."

"The miners remained and expressed their regret that the negotiations could not go on, but declined to proceed with negotiations until it was determined whether an agreement could be reached. The conference was adjourned without date."

"The President's letter upon which the negotiations were based was addressed to Secretary Wilson and signed by Private Secretary Tamm."

Message From the President.

The communication read:

"My Dear Mr. Secretary:—The President desires me to say that he has been watching with the deepest interest your efforts to bring about an adjustment of the impending strike in the bituminous coal fields of the country and was glad to have your report of the status of the negotiations now being carried on under your direction. He requests me to convey the following message to you:

"I have been watching with deep and sincere interest your efforts to bring about a just settlement of the differences between the operators and the coal miners in the bituminous coal fields of the country. It is to be hoped that the good judgment that has been exercised by both operators and miners in years gone by in the adjustment of their differences will again prevail in the present crisis."

"All organized society is dependent upon the maintenance of its fuel supply for the continuance of its existence. The Government has appealed with success to other classes of workers to postpone similar questions until a reasonable adjustment could be arrived at."

"With the parties to this controversy resting the responsibility of seeing that the fuel supply of the nation is maintained. At this time, when the whole world is

Sure Relief

BELL-ANS

6 BELL-ANS

Hot Water

Sure Relief

BELL-ANS

FOR INDIGESTION

President Gompers sent the following:

"Executive council American Federation of Labor before its adjournment Tuesday evening adopted a declaration calling for a conference to be held in Washington at an early date to deal with several of the subjects contained in your message."

With the life and death struggle, as seen by the Illinois Federation, apparently coming, renewed efforts are to be made by the Administration to bring an industrial conference that will set results and bring a labor truce if not a peace."

A report from the public group of the conference was taken to the White House by Chairman Haruch to-night. Mr. Haruch and Thomas L. Chabourne were at the White House with the Secretary of Labor to-day, and exchanged messages with the President through Mr. Tamm. They took up both the mine strike conference and the national industrial conference.

The Employers' Position.

Chairman Harry B. Wheeler of the employers' group issued this statement to-night:

"Mr. Gompers and the other representatives of organized labor who bolted the national industrial conference are showing a poor spirit of sportsmanship. Neither Mr. Gompers nor President Eliot has belated the issue by assuming that they correctly stated the voice of the employers' group on the Gompers resolution, and neither told the truth. The Gompers resolution was defeated under the rule of the conference on group voting. Group voting was the unanimous recommendation of the rules committee at a time when no opportunity had been afforded for either side to state its other mental processes and opinions. President Eliot was not in favor of group voting, but Mr. Gompers and the labor group voted for it unanimously."

"The employers' group did not defeat the Gompers resolution by a majority of one. The employers' group consisted of seventeen members of the conference, bankers, two railroad executives and two business men. When the vote on the Gompers resolution was taken the two members of the Investment Bankers' Association and one representative from the business men were absent from Washington. Fourteen votes were cast, four in favor of it."

"What Mr. Gompers had in mind to accomplish by a misstatement of the facts and without any effort to ascertain the truth the public may judge."

Thomas T. Brewster, chairman of the coal operators' scale committee, late to-night issued the following statement:

"The operators accepted President Wilson's proposal to resume negotiations for a wage scale and to submit to arbitration any points which could not be agreed to, the miners to be kept at work during negotiations. This the miners refused, thereby breaking off the negotiations and making the strike inevitable. The refusal of the miners to accept or consider any of the propositions submitted, including the final proposition from President Wilson to submit all matters to arbitration, demonstrates their determination to stop the coal supply of the United States will be cut off unless their demands are granted in full. Mr. Lewis is running true to his statement that the Government can't stop the strike."

The Mine Workers' Position.

The United Mine Workers of America, in a statement to-night, asserted that the operators "walked out of the conference" and "did exactly what they set out deliberately to do in the first place—forced the bituminous miners of the United States to strike."

The operators, it was charged, did not want or intend to negotiate a new wage agreement, and that they had declined to do so in conference with Secretary Wilson.

"We charge that full responsibility for whatever may be the result or the consequences must rest on the operators," the statement said, "because of their stubborn determination that no new agreement should be reached."

Discussing the President's offer the statement said:

"Knowing that the operators were dead set against the making of a new agreement, we knew that if both sides accepted the two propositions made by President Wilson—one for negotiation and the other for arbitration—the operators would prevent a contract by negotiation and then throw the entire matter into arbitration. Such arbitration would be a long drawn out proceeding, deliberately made so by operators, and during all of the long weeks and months which would be consumed by the arbitration the miners would be compelled to continue to work at the present wholly inadequate wages and under the present unbearable working conditions."

"It was entirely possible for the miners and the operators to negotiate a new agreement before the first day of November if the operators had been willing to meet the miners in a fair, honest effort to do so."

"But we find that the only remedy laid out for us is a suspension of work to obtain better conditions and wages. We

did not want a strike. No one understands better what a strike means than do the coal miners who have been through strikes in the past. But when conditions become unbearable, as they have in this case, the coal miners must do what the great American people did when Germany became arrogant and oppressive. They must assert their manhood. We have no fear as to the outcome. Nor do we have any fear but that the American people will see the justice of our position and our action."

Miners Violate Contracts.

The manner in which the coal miners' union has broken its contract with the operators in the Kentucky fields was related before the Freilighuysen subcommittee which has been investigating the coal industry, when a delegation of the operators met with the Senators prior to seeing John Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, in an effort to have the union fulfil the terms of its agreement.

The Kentucky field employs less than 1 per cent. foreign labor, the committee was told, and the sentiment throughout the district has always been against unionizing the workers. In order to prevent trouble and strikes, however, when agitators sought to disturb the workers and to equalize conditions in Kentucky with those in the fields to the north of the Ohio the operators finally agreed with the union leaders to permit organization under a specific contract that they were to be protected against strikes. This was agreed to on September 2 by both the local and the national officers of the miners' union, and was signed by the operators and the miners' representatives. They took up both the mine strike conference and the national industrial conference.

The league would support any kind of anti-American agitation," Van Buren said, when committee members asked how he connected it with strikes. "They had this typical 'red' literature, too, printed in German."

A dramatic situation in the hearing developed when Lieut. Van Buren said: "October 14. Two small American flags on each side of it looked ridiculous in comparison with the German flag. When the German flag was torn down the sergeant in charge of the squad was asked sarcastically: 'Why don't you take the American flags down too?'"

"The sergeant replied: 'If you don't close your trap I'll run this bayonet through you.'"

Anderson nodded his head.

Three Hungarians of radical tendencies, Lieut. Van Buren testified, were recommended by Gen. Wood for deportation. "They were Bolsheviks, Socialists and I. W. W.'s," said the army officer, "but they were not deported. In rejecting the recommendations made the immigration officers said a direct statement showing the accused man to be an anarchist before he could be deported."

"Then you have to get a man with a

U. S. STRIKE PLOT IS LAID TO RUSSIANS

Continued from First Page.

their own countries because living conditions are better in the United States."

Paul Glaser, described by Lieut. Van Buren as a Russian and legal adviser of the strikers, told the Lieutenant that he "certainly was a Bolshevik" and demanded:

"What are you going to do about it? The I. W. W. are certain to get control of the American Federation of Labor, through some of the federation's leaders, through some of the federation's leaders, through some of the federation's leaders."

Reading from some of the Bolshevik literature based on the Moscow documents, Van Buren repeatedly found demands for the "closure of all classes in all countries," and declarations that "the old unions have proved a failure, their leaders incapable of helping the workers. Civil war is now forced upon us and the bourgeoisie must be destroyed. Seizure of the political power means the destruction of capitalist armies, judges, priests and Government officials and all bourgeoisie tools."

"All the radicals of the country are entering on the propaganda of Lenin and Trotsky," the witness continued, "and to your attention the fact that it was printed in Chicago by the Arbeiter Zeitung Publishing Company, which is significant."

"In this stuff going through the mails," Chairman Kenyon inquired.

"Oh, yes," Van Buren said.

"Well, it'd better be stopped if our Government isn't to become impotent," remarked Chairman Kenyon.

"It has been charged that this material was sent into Gary to create prejudices against the strikers," said Chairman Kenyon.

"We only know we found it there," Van Buren returned. "These people who had it usually had a big picture of Lenin and Trotsky. We found literally thousands of these photographs."

"It was reported to us that Richard Verhagen, vice-president and treasurer of the steel workers' council at Gary was a revolutionist."

Lieut. Van Buren then read a transcript of Verhagen's examination before a military tribunal. Verhagen admitted belief in revolutionary tactics, was opposed to the existing form of Government and had faith only in organization along the lines of Soviet Russia.

"What is this steel workers' council?" asked Senator McKellar.

"It is the central body of the unions

To Fortify the System Against Grip The LAXATIVE BLOOMINGDALES Tablets which destroy germs, act as a Tonic and Laxative, and thus prevent Grip and Indigestion. There is only one "BLOOMINGDALES" B. W. GROVE'S signature on the box. No. 14-10

engaged in the strike," was the reply. "All American Federation of Labor organizations?"

"I understand so."

Anarchists Hide Behind A. F. L.

Van Buren characterized the "Workers' International Defense League" as "nothing less than an anarchistic outfit working through the I. W. W."

The Lieutenant told of the arrest of twenty-four Hungarians at Gary and said:

"All were aliens, and most of them were induced to go into the I. W. W. on the argument that they would be members of the one big union. They were told that by joining they would get all of their demands and live easy. Most of them read the Emancipation, printed in the Hungarian language, which was not sent through the mails but delivered either by courier or sent by express to secretaries of the locals for distribution."

"I have not seen a bit of American literature during the whole of my investigation in Gary. In Chicago the German-American Citizens League has been organized as the nucleus of the old German-American Alliance with Dr. Carhard as its secretary. Many of the officers of this organization were instrumental in German activities in the United States during the war."

"In the Sixton Verein, the Gary local of the German-American Citizens League, we found an enormous German flag on October 14. Two small American flags on each side of it looked ridiculous in comparison with the German flag. When the German flag was torn down the sergeant in charge of the squad was asked sarcastically: 'Why don't you take the American flags down too?'"

"The sergeant replied: 'If you don't close your trap I'll run this bayonet through you.'"

"This league would support any kind of anti-American agitation," Van Buren said, when committee members asked how he connected it with strikes. "They had this typical 'red' literature, too, printed in German."

A dramatic situation in the hearing developed when Lieut. Van Buren said: "October 14. Two small American flags on each side of it looked ridiculous in comparison with the German flag. When the German flag was torn down the sergeant in charge of the squad was asked sarcastically: 'Why don't you take the American flags down too?'"

"The sergeant replied: 'If you don't close your trap I'll run this bayonet through you.'"

Anderson nodded his head.

Three Hungarians of radical tendencies, Lieut. Van Buren testified, were recommended by Gen. Wood for deportation. "They were Bolsheviks, Socialists and I. W. W.'s," said the army officer, "but they were not deported. In rejecting the recommendations made the immigration officers said a direct statement showing the accused man to be an anarchist before he could be deported."

"Then you have to get a man with a

lighted bomb in his hand, catch him putting it under the house, have him confess it and swear to it before you can send him out of the country. Did you take that up with a Department of Justice agent?" the witness was asked.

"I did," was the reply.

"What was the result," was asked.

"I do not know," Van Buren said.

Revolutionists Are All Aliens.

"Are there any American born men leaders in these revolutionary activities?" asked Senator Kenyon.

"No American born that I know of. Some of the leaders are naturalized. Months ago an attempt was made to organize the Russian Red Guard in Gary. It was to be a military organization with returned soldiers drilling the men. When the strike came it was to be the communist or Red army."

"Was that for the forcible overthrow of the Government?" asked Senator Smith (Ga.).

"Yes, sir, that and that alone. In Gary it is just as though you have a small American colony in Petrograd. Russians and Austrians outnumber the Americans eight or nine to one."

Lieut. Van Buren expressed the opinion that the deportation of a small number of the radical leaders would settle the whole trouble. When asked for his solution by the committee he said:

"The American born citizen should be made to shut up or be locked up. The alien leaders should be sent out at once. The great mass of those working people are so ignorant they do not understand what it is all about, but revolution is being talked freely to them. Men like Bill Haywood, C. E. Ruthenberg and Ludwig Martens should be handled without gloves. If they were handled properly this thing would be over. Haywood has been sentenced and Ruthenberg is out on bail, but they are making radical speeches and going about as they please."

Russian Soviet Envoy Here.

Senators brought out that Martens is the representative of the Soviet Government of Russia in the United States.

"I've also been told, and since Anderson is here will repeat the report," Van Buren continued, "that he is directly the chief representative of the I. W. W. in Gary as well as head of the trades union organization."

Lieut. Van Buren said no effort had been made to interfere with the strike in Gary. "Meetings in halls are allowed at all times," he told the committee, "and one outdoor meeting was authorized by Gen. Wood."

"What about the report that a stockade has been built?" asked Senator Kenyon.

"A stockade has been built," Van Buren said. "It consists of a small house surrounded by a barbed wire fence."

When Oscar E. Anderson, leader of the Gary strike, was put on the stand later his testimony was a general but rather weak denial of all that had gone

before. He identified himself as president of a steel workers' union and chairman of the general strike council at Gary.

"Are you a member of the I. W. W.?" asked Senator McKellar.

"I am not," Anderson retorted.

"I came to Gary in 1909 after serving four years in the United States Navy and have been working there most of the time since."

"Can you tell us why you went into the union?" asked Senator Philpotts.

"Because I felt that twelve hours was too long a day," Anderson replied, "because the earnings on the whole were not enough to enable a man to support his family."

Asked his wage rate, Anderson said he had averaged \$9 a day for the last twelve months.

"There aren't more than 250 or 300 Reds in the 75,000 people at Gary," Anderson declared. "They don't count. We don't pay any attention to them. In the labor movement they are regarded as loose upstairs."

Anderson tapped his head significantly as he gave his verdict, but committee members were intent on pushing the matter further.

"You consider this a strike for eight hours and a living American wage?" Chairman Kenyon began. "Don't you think you would get further before the public if you got rid of these Reds, purged your organization completely of them and went ahead without them?"

"Yes, Mr. Anderson," Senator McKellar of Tennessee interjected. "Why don't you pitch them out? This world isn't here and listened to an anarchist who have been taken into council on your strike matters and heard them boast of it. We've followed Mr. Foster's history page and present he was speaking of William Z. Foster, general secretary of the strike executive committee) and men like that clear up your organization. Don't you know this prejudices the public wholly against you and your cause?"

"Yes, I do," Anderson responded. "But you can't tell how these men are affected until a strike comes along. We don't make religious and political distinctions in calling a strike."

"The whole lot in the strike, Anderson said, was the eight hour day."

NATIONALIZATION INDORSED.

United Mine Workers Back Up International Body.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Oct. 24.—Without serious opposition District No. 2 convention of the United Mine Workers here to-day adopted resolutions indorsing the action of the international body in demanding the nationalization of mines and calling for the formation of a new independent labor party on the ground that "the two old political parties have become antagonistic to the cause of the working people."

Other resolutions adopted demand a

lighted bomb in his hand, catch him putting it under the house, have him confess it and swear to it before you can send him out of the country. Did you take that up with a Department of Justice agent?" the witness was asked.

"I did," was the reply.

"What was the result," was asked.

"I do not know," Van Buren said.

Revolutionists Are All Aliens.

"Are there any American born men leaders in these revolutionary activities?" asked Senator Kenyon.

"No American born that I know of. Some of the leaders are naturalized. Months ago an attempt was made to organize the Russian Red Guard in Gary. It was to be a military organization with returned soldiers drilling the men. When the strike came it was to be the communist or Red army."

"Was that for the forcible overthrow of the Government?" asked Senator Smith (Ga.).

"Yes, sir, that and that alone. In Gary it is just as though you have a small American colony in Petrograd. Russians and Austrians outnumber the Americans eight or nine to one."

Lieut. Van Buren expressed the opinion that the deportation of a small number of the radical leaders would settle the whole trouble. When asked for his solution by the committee he said:

"The American born citizen should be made to shut up or be locked up. The alien leaders should be sent out at once. The great mass of those working people are so ignorant they do not understand what it is all about, but revolution is being talked freely to them. Men like Bill Haywood, C. E. Ruthenberg and Ludwig Martens should be handled without gloves. If they were handled properly this thing would be over. Haywood has been sentenced and Ruthenberg is out on bail, but they are making radical speeches and going about as they please."

Russian Soviet Envoy Here.

Senators brought out that Martens is the representative of the Soviet Government of Russia in the United States.

"I've also been told, and since Anderson is here will repeat the report," Van Buren continued, "that he is directly the chief representative of the I. W. W. in Gary as well as head of the trades union organization."

Lieut. Van Buren said no effort had been made to interfere with the strike in Gary. "Meetings in halls are allowed at all times," he told the committee, "and one outdoor meeting was authorized by Gen. Wood."

"What about the report that a stockade has been built?" asked Senator Kenyon.

"A stockade has been built," Van Buren said. "It consists of a small house surrounded by a barbed wire fence."

When Oscar E. Anderson, leader of the Gary strike, was put on the stand later his testimony was a general but rather weak denial of all that had gone

before. He identified himself as president of a steel workers' union and chairman of the general strike council at Gary.

"Are you a member of the I. W. W.?" asked Senator McKellar.

"I am not," Anderson retorted.

"I came to Gary in 1909 after serving four years in the United States Navy and have been working there most of the time since."

"Can you tell us why you went into the union?" asked Senator Philpotts.

"Because I felt that twelve hours was too long a day," Anderson replied, "because the earnings on the whole were not enough to enable a man to support his family."

Asked his wage rate, Anderson said he had averaged \$9 a day for the last twelve months.

"There aren't more than 250 or 300 Reds in the 75,000 people at Gary," Anderson declared. "They don't count. We don't pay any attention to them. In the labor movement they are regarded as loose upstairs."

Anderson tapped his head significantly as he gave his verdict, but committee members were intent on pushing the matter further.

"You consider this a strike for eight hours and a living American wage?" Chairman Kenyon began. "Don't you think you would get further before the public if you got rid of these Reds, purged your organization completely of them and went ahead without them?"

"Yes, Mr. Anderson," Senator McKellar of Tennessee interjected. "Why don't you pitch them out? This world isn't here and listened to an anarchist who have been taken into council on your strike matters and heard them boast of it. We've followed Mr. Foster's history page and present he was speaking of William Z. Foster, general secretary of the strike executive committee) and men like that clear up your organization. Don't you know this prejudices the public wholly against you and your cause?"

"Yes, I do," Anderson responded. "But you can't tell how these men are affected until a strike comes along. We don't make religious and political distinctions in calling a strike."

"The whole lot in the strike, Anderson said, was the eight hour day."

NATIONALIZATION INDORSED.

United Mine Workers Back Up International Body.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Oct. 24.—Without serious opposition District No. 2 convention of the United Mine Workers here to-day adopted resolutions indorsing the action of the international body in demanding the nationalization of mines and calling for the formation of a new independent labor party on the ground that "the two old political parties have become antagonistic to the cause of the working people."

Other resolutions adopted demand a

lighted bomb in his hand, catch him putting it under the house, have him confess it and swear to it before you can send him out of the country. Did you take that up with a Department of Justice agent?" the witness was asked.

"I did," was the reply.

"What was the result," was asked.

"I do not know," Van Buren said.

Revolutionists Are All Aliens.

"Are there any American born men leaders in these revolutionary activities?" asked Senator Kenyon.

"No American born that I know of. Some of the leaders are naturalized. Months ago an attempt was made to organize the Russian Red Guard in Gary. It was to be a military organization with returned soldiers drilling the men. When the strike came it was to be the communist or Red army."

"Was that for the forcible overthrow of the Government?" asked Senator Smith (Ga.).

"Yes, sir, that and that alone. In Gary it is just as though you have a small American colony in Petrograd. Russians and Austrians outnumber the Americans eight or nine to one."

Lieut. Van Buren expressed the opinion that the deportation of a small number of the radical leaders would settle the whole trouble. When asked for his solution by the committee he said:

"The American born citizen should be made to shut up or be locked up. The alien leaders should be sent out at once. The great mass of those working people are so ignorant they do not understand what it is all about, but revolution is being talked freely to them. Men like Bill Haywood, C. E. Ruthenberg and Ludwig Martens should be handled without gloves. If they were handled properly this thing would be over. Haywood has been sentenced and Ruthenberg is out on bail, but they are making radical speeches and going about as they please."

Russian Soviet Envoy Here.

Senators brought out that Martens is the representative of the Soviet Government of Russia in the United States.

"I've also been told, and since Anderson is here will repeat the report," Van Buren continued, "that he is directly the chief representative of the I. W. W. in Gary as well as head of the trades union organization."

Lieut. Van Buren said no effort had been made to interfere with the strike in Gary. "Meetings in halls are allowed at all times," he told the committee, "and one outdoor meeting was authorized by Gen. Wood."

"What about the report that a stockade has been built?" asked Senator Kenyon.

"A stockade has been built," Van Buren said. "It consists of a small house surrounded by a barbed wire fence."

When Oscar E. Anderson, leader of the Gary strike, was put on the stand later his testimony was a general but rather weak denial of all that had gone

before. He identified himself as president of a steel workers' union and chairman of the general strike council at Gary.

"Are you a member of the I. W. W.?" asked Senator McKellar.

"I am not," Anderson retorted.

"I came to Gary in 1909 after serving four years in the United States Navy and have been working there most of the time since."

"Can you tell us why you went into the union?" asked Senator Philpotts.

"Because I felt that twelve hours was too long a day," Anderson replied, "because the earnings on the whole were not enough to enable a man to support his family."

Asked his wage rate, Anderson said he had averaged \$9 a day for the last twelve months.

"There aren't more than 250 or 300 Reds in the 75,000 people at Gary," Anderson declared. "They don't count. We don't pay any attention to them. In the labor movement they are regarded as loose upstairs."

Anderson tapped his head significantly as he gave his verdict, but committee members were intent on pushing the matter further.

"You consider this a strike for eight hours and a living American wage?" Chairman Kenyon began. "Don't you think you would get further before the public if you got rid of these Reds, purged your organization completely of them and went ahead without them?"

"Yes, Mr. Anderson," Senator McKellar of Tennessee interjected. "Why don't you pitch them out? This world isn't here and listened to an anarchist who have been taken into council on your strike matters and heard them boast of it. We've followed Mr. Foster's history page and present he was speaking of William Z. Foster, general secretary of the strike executive committee) and men like that clear up your organization. Don't you know this prejudices the public wholly against you and your cause?"

"Yes, I do," Anderson responded. "But you can't tell how these men are affected until a strike comes along. We don't make religious and political distinctions in calling a strike."

"The whole lot in the strike, Anderson said, was the eight hour day."

NATIONALIZATION INDORSED.

United Mine Workers Back Up International Body.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Oct. 24.—Without serious opposition District No. 2 convention of the United Mine Workers here to-day adopted resolutions indorsing the action of the international body in demanding the nationalization of mines and calling for the formation of a new independent labor party on the ground that "the two old political parties have become antagonistic to the cause of the working people."

Other resolutions adopted demand a

lighted bomb in his hand, catch him putting it under the house, have him confess it and swear to it before you can send him out of the country. Did you take that up with a Department of Justice agent?" the witness was asked.

"I did," was the reply.

"What was the result," was asked.

"I do not know," Van Buren said.

Revolutionists Are All Aliens.

"Are there any American born men leaders in these revolutionary activities?" asked Senator Kenyon.

"No American born that I know of. Some of the leaders are naturalized. Months ago an attempt was made to organize the Russian Red Guard in Gary. It was to be a military organization with returned soldiers drilling the men. When the strike came it was to be the communist or Red army."

"Was that for the forcible overthrow of the Government?" asked Senator Smith (Ga.).

"Yes, sir, that and that alone. In Gary it is just as though you have a small American colony in Petrograd. Russians and Austrians outnumber the Americans eight or nine to one."

Lieut. Van Buren expressed the opinion that the deportation of a small number of the radical leaders would settle the whole trouble. When asked for his solution by the committee he said:

"The American born citizen should be made to shut up or be locked up. The alien leaders should be sent out at once. The great mass of those working people are so ignorant they do not understand what it is all about, but revolution is being talked freely to them. Men like Bill Haywood, C. E. Ruthenberg and Ludwig Martens should be handled without gloves. If they were handled properly this thing would be over. Haywood has been sentenced and Ruthenberg is out on bail, but they are making radical speeches and going about as they please."

Russian Soviet Envoy Here.

Senators brought out that Martens is the representative of the Soviet Government of Russia in the United States.

"I've also been told, and since Anderson is here will repeat the report," Van Buren continued, "that he is directly the chief representative of the I. W. W. in Gary as well as head of the trades union organization."

Lieut. Van Buren said no effort had been made to interfere with the strike in Gary. "Meetings in halls are allowed at all times," he told the committee, "and one outdoor meeting was authorized by Gen. Wood."

"What about the report that a stockade has been built?" asked Senator Kenyon.

"A stockade has been built," Van Buren said. "It consists of a small house surrounded by a barbed wire fence."

When Oscar E. Anderson, leader of the Gary strike, was put on the stand later his testimony was a general but rather weak denial of all that had gone

before. He identified himself as president of a steel workers' union and chairman of the general strike council at Gary.

"Are you a member of the I. W. W.?" asked Senator McKellar.

"I am not," Anderson retorted.

"I came to Gary in 1909 after serving four years in the United States Navy and have been working there most of the time since."

"Can you tell us why you went into the union?" asked Senator Philpotts.

"Because I felt that twelve hours was too long a day," Anderson replied, "because the earnings on the whole were not enough to enable a man to support his family."

Asked his wage rate, Anderson said he had averaged \$9 a day for the last twelve months.

"There aren't more than 250 or 300 Reds in the 75,000 people at Gary," Anderson declared. "They don't count. We don't pay any attention to them. In the labor movement they are regarded as loose upstairs."

Anderson tapped his head significantly as he gave his verdict, but committee members were intent on pushing the matter further.

"You consider this a strike for eight hours and a living American wage?" Chairman Kenyon began. "Don't you think you would get further before the public if you got rid of these Reds, purged your organization completely of them and went ahead without them?"

"Yes, Mr. Anderson," Senator McKellar of Tennessee interjected. "Why don't you pitch them out? This world isn't here and listened to an anarchist who have been taken into council on your strike matters and heard them boast of it. We've followed Mr. Foster's history page and present he was speaking of William Z. Foster, general secretary of the strike executive committee) and men like that clear up your organization. Don't you know this prejudices the public wholly against you and your cause?"

"Yes, I do," Anderson responded. "But you can't tell how these men are affected until a strike comes along. We don't make religious and political distinctions in calling a strike."

"The whole lot in the strike, Anderson said, was the eight hour day."

NATIONALIZATION INDORSED.

United Mine Workers Back Up International Body.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Oct. 24.—Without serious opposition District No. 2 convention of the United Mine Workers here to-day adopted resolutions indorsing the action of the international body in demanding the nationalization of mines and calling for the formation of a new independent labor party on the ground that "the two old political parties have become antagonistic to the cause of the working people."

Other resolutions adopted demand a

THE CUP THAT CHEERS

What a blessing to mankind is a cup of good coffee!

It lightens the sensation of fatigue and sustains strength under prolonged exertion.

It produces a feeling of buoyancy and exhilaration which does not end in depression or collapse.

At CHILDS, 40,000,000 cups of coffee are served a year—that's because it is good coffee, nourishing, stimulating and delicious.

Fresh country sausage, old-fashioned buckwheat cakes and a cup of CHILDS coffee.

Childs

vigorous campaign to unionize all the unorganized miners in Pennsylvania condemns the new anti-strike law of Pennsylvania and asks its repeal; and pledge moral and financial support to the Johnstown field miners now on strike.

STRIKE MEETING DISBANDED.

Shots Fired at State Troopers Near Glassport, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 24.—More than 1,000 steel strikers of Glassport, Port Vue and McKeesport attempted to hold a meeting late to-day on a hill near Glassport. The State police forced the men to disband. About 1,000 men had gathered on the hill when the first troopers arrived.

Many shots were fired at them without effect by members of the crowd, the troopers reported. They sent a call for help, and when reinforcements arrived from McKeesport the men on the hill were dispersed. Frank Martina, Glassport, is held on a charge of inciting a riot.

\$4.00

Round Trip including war tax

Washington or Baltimore

Sunday, November 2 and December 7

SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES Pennsylvania Station 12:10 AM

Returning Leaves

Washington 6:35 PM

Baltimore 6:40 PM

Tickets on sale beginning Friday preceding excursion.

The right is reserved to limit the sale of tickets to the capacity of equipment available.

Pennsylvania R. R.

Sport Lovers

Read

The Sun

New York's Great Morning Newspaper

For Best Sporting News in every branch of Sport

Send This Coupon Now!

Roosevelt Memorial Association

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

1 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y.

1919

I desire to be a member of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, and ask that my name be enrolled.

Name _____

Address _____

City and State _____

I desire, also, to subscribe to the Permanent Memorial, soon to be erected, the sum of \$ _____

NOTE—Make checks payable to Albert H. Wiegman, National Treas., No. 1 Madison Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Saks

CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

Saks Clothes are a safe-guard against rush-work, factory tailoring, because we still believe in the needle rather than the slap-stick! If you don't get Saks value, you'll get value that's more doleful than dollar-full.

Saks & Company

BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue Second Floor 34th Street

ANNIVERSARY SALES

Celebrating in Every Department 62 Years of Merchandising

We're all set for another whacking Saturday!

311 MORE MEN'S & YOUNG MEN'S SUITS ADDED FOR TO-DAY!

AT **\$39.75**

Regularly \$50 & \$55

We've had to go deeper into our reserve stock to fetch out these 311 suits. And this stock was being kept inviolate for our \$50 and \$55 grades. So you can see that at \$39.75 our profit is all shattered and shorn. That, however, is our loss; but if you don't come in and tuck away this tidy saving, it'll be your loss. Incidentally, every one of these suits are fresh from our tailors' hands, thus embodying all the last-minute styles.

For To-day Only!

Not heretofore offered

257 Selected Men's and Young Men's Winter Overcoats at \$43.50

Regularly \$50

That is to say, regularly \$50 at McCreery's. You couldn't begin to touch them elsewhere at that price. Every coat specially selected for this One Day Sale. Among those present: Ulsters and Town Ulsters, quarter lined, as well as Black and Oxford Chesterfields, full satin lined, to give pomp to their distinction.

Last Day Men's Shoe Sale: About 600 Pairs of \$12.50 Shoes at \$8.75

Use the 5th Ave. Arcade